

CHINA

P I C T O R I A L

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The Shanghai Scientific and Technical Station

Article and photographs by Mo Ping-chun

Skilled worker Chu Heng studies a new metal cutting technique in his spare time.



Performing a new technique — automatic transversal welding.

An exhibition is put up to popularize scientific and technical knowledge.



电子群控自动羊毛

Demonstration and exchange of new techniques.

The Shanghai Scientific and Technical Station

DURING the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Shanghai workers led by the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Shanghai Municipality criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and its interference in scientific and technical research work. The Shanghai Scientific and Technical Station, founded in 1970, consists of workers, cadres and intellectuals with industrial workers as the main body.

The workers come from various factories. Among them are veterans with rich experience and young ones with assiduous spirit who dare to think and act, as well as versatile hands. There are 15 teams in the station including laser, metallurgy, heat treatment, welding and moulding, and seven specialized groups of chemical industry and electronic computation as well as other branches. The members participate in activities mainly in their spare time. Now their number has increased to more than 1,400.

In the past four years the station by relying on the masses has conducted numerous scientific experiments, made technical innovations, and perfected 590 items of key technique. Two hundred items of advanced technique have been popularized in Shanghai and more than 100 pieces of old equipment renovated.

In 1972 when the station members and the workers of the Shanghai Postal and Telecommunication Equipment Plant trial-manufactured a high-speed laser facsimile telegraph, they met with difficulties. The station organized workers and technicians from a dozen units to offer plans. After repeated experiments they finally succeeded.

Concentrating the wisdom of the workers, the scientific and technical station has solved many practical problems. For instance, toxic cyanide was invariably used in electro-plating. The electro-plating team was able to create an automatic line for electro-plating without cyanide. This has not only protected workers' health but also raised efficiency four times.

Members of the metallurgical team used automatic radio control in casting steel ingots to replace hand labour thus improving the quality remarkably.

In 1973 in the Shanghai Locomotive and Rolling Stock Accessories Plant, the surface of the anvil of a 1,000-kilo steam hammer peeled off. It would have taken half a year to make and install a new one. The

Liquid crystal, a new chemical material, has been applied in production after being popularized by the scientific and technical station.



welding team of the station organized 30-odd skilled members who, together with the plant's workers, analyzed the condition on the spot. They divided into groups and used electric and autogenous welding in turns on the cast-iron anvil which was heated to over 600°C. After 13 hours' hard work they succeeded in mending an area 650 mm long, 200 mm wide and 95 mm high. The quality was up to requirement.

A numerical-controlled wire-electrode cutting machine was at first trial used only by a few units. Then the electronic computer group ran a training class. More than 200 electricians, mechanics, mould makers, technicians and cadres from 68 departments attended. They studied together and grasped the basic technical knowledge. In the past two

A new technology in electro-plating has raised work efficiency and protects the workers' health.





Members of the gluing team together with commune members discussing how to use glue technique to repair farm machines in Shanghai's suburbs.

years more than 140 departments have made and used this kind of machine.

The scientific and technical station regularly holds on-the-spot meetings for exchanging experience, runs exhibitions and study classes, puts up displays and publishes bulletins to popularize scientific and technical knowledge among workers, commune members and soldiers. Over 550 meetings for swapping experience were held in 1974 and attended by 130,000 people. The station also organizes its members to discuss and summarize their experience into theory. They have in the last four years written a great number of pamphlets and books. Some are already in print.

Members of the station take an active part in scientific experiments. They strive to make more contributions to the socialist construction of their motherland. Veteran worker Chu Heng is a metal cutter with a background of more than 30 years. Since joining the scientific and technical station, he has been working in his spare time on the improvement of cutting tools. On one occasion, he was asked to help solve a technical problem in Wangting Power Plant, Kiangs Province. He found that the ordinary tools were not suitable for cutting large steel tubes. As soon as he returned to Shanghai he began experimenting. After two days' effort two advanced cutters were made and sent to the power plant.

In the present movement criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, the station members trenchantly refuted the reactionary theory of "genius" and "Heaven decides" advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius, citing the progress since the founding of the station. They engage in scientific experiments more vigorously. Now they earnestly study Chairman Mao's latest important instructions on the question of theory and Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and implement the spirit of the Second Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress. They are determined to speed up socialist construction.



Members of the heat treatment team further study the application of silicon controlled rectifiers.



The metal cutting team members writing a handbook on metal cutting.

Various kinds of study classes are run to train worker technicians.



Peking's Market



Inside the Wangfuching Department Store built after Liberation.

Peking's factories supply 70 per cent of the city's needs.



Article and photographs by Chin Chi



Communes in the outskirts ensure supplies of vegetables the year round.



At present, like everywhere in China, Peking's market is prospering. Prices are stable and supply is ample. Life is ever improving. The situation has become even better following the nationwide study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and Marxist teachings on the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as the implementation of the spirit of the Second Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress.

Peking's markets are stacked with meat, fish, fowls, eggs and a great variety of vegetables, of which over 100 are locally produced. Tomatoes and cucumbers are gathered eight to nine times a year.

New products are sold in the department stores at special counters. Many local commodities have increased dramatically in variety.

This excellent situation is the result of the carrying out of Chairman Mao's policy of "develop the economy and ensure supplies". Statistics show that the total output value of Peking's industry in 1974 trebled that of 1965, the year before the commencement of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and is 110 times over 1949, the year of Liberation. Over 70 per cent of the daily industrial articles are produced locally. The value of commodities exported to other parts of China in 1974 was more than five times the total amount of the city's retail sales in 1949.

As socialist construction rapidly develops, the people enjoy an ever-improving life. During the 25 years since Peking was liberated, employment figures have risen 12 fold. Higher purchasing power and ever-increasing stocks serve as the foundation of Peking's market. The retail sales of bicycles in 1974, for example, was 2.3 and 225 times over 1965 and 1949 respectively; radios, 4.2 and 398 times; wrist-watches 1.915 and 20 times.

This excellent situation has been brought about by China's socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Socialist commerce is a major component part of the socialist planned economy. China's is a planned social-

ist economy which gives priority to agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, in that order. This ensures the needs of the market.

In accordance with the principle of commerce serving proletarian politics, socialist production and the worker, peasant and soldier masses, different levels of prices and methods of distri-

bution have been adopted. Essential items like grain, cotton and edible oil are purchased and marketed by the state in a planned way at low, stable prices to ensure the basic needs of the people. This ensures stable prices.

To further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, to develop agriculture, and to improve

the life of the rural communities, the state has gradually reduced the difference between the prices of industrial products and farm produce, along with the development of industrialization. The state has raised several times the price it pays the communes for grain, cotton, edible oil, pigs, fowls and eggs. While the 1973

Tung Fu-kang, attendant in the Funei Road No. 1 Grain Store:

I was an apprentice in a grain store when I was 12. I can still vividly remember the old society. The grain sold to the ordinary people was mixed with uneatable substitutes, wheat flour was cut by maize flour. Every bag was several kilos short. Prices kept soaring. The "grain tigers" — profiteers who manipulated the grain market — raised prices at will. The people could barely make ends meet. In those days, wages were worked out in relation to grain prices and paid in bank notes. Everyone rushed to the grain store immediately on re-

ceiving his pay. Usually, by the time he ran across two streets, he could buy only 2.5 kilos of grain with what had been the cost of 5.

Under the Kuomintang reactionary regime, the value of its "legal currency" kept falling. In 1937, 100 yuan could buy two oxen, in 1941, a sack of flour, and in 1947, a coal-dust ball. In May 1949, when the Chiang Kai-shek dynasty was collapsing, one grain of rice cost four hundred million yuan.

Today, supply of grain is sufficient. The price has been low and stable for the past 20 years and more. We have nothing to worry about.



Fish from cold storage.



prices paid by the state were 41.8 per cent higher than 1952, retail prices remain basically unchanged. The difference is made up by the state. On the other hand, farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, pesticide, diesel oil and other agricultural means of production have become cheaper. Prices of items closely related to

material and cultural life have been cut in accordance with industrial development, the rise of production efficiency and the reduction of cost. Seven kinds of commodities dropped in price during the four years between 1969 and 1972 by ten to 40 per cent. Medicines, for instance, have gone through several reductions

since Liberation. The price level in 1973 was 70 per cent lower than that of 1952. Prices of transistor radios have recently come down again, this time from 15 to 20 per cent. The old society where people suffered from soaring prices is gone for ever.



In a fruit store.

Over 900 shops and stores in the Tungan Bazaar have merged through socialist transformation into the East Wind Bazaar.





**Chin Ching-chuan, attendant
in the Hsitan Market:**

Before Liberation, this was a vegetable market in name only. The place was crowded with story-tellers, jugglers, and vendors of hot tea and food. Apart from a few dozen stores and stalls, most vendors displayed their goods on the floor. The biggest daily turnover during the more than 30 years before Liberation was some 1,000 yuan in terms of the current currency.

After Liberation, our market went through socialist transformation under the leadership of the Party. Now it is a socialist state enterprise, dealing in vegetables, meat, fish, fowls and eggs. The vegetables come direct from the farms, saving the brigades of the trouble

to keep them and enabling us to serve our greens fresh. Commune members in Peking's outskirts work hard to raise production and increase the varieties of vegetables. They have put up great numbers of hothouses and plastic sheet frames so as to be able to supply the market in mid-winter. The prices are fixed by the state. When the weather turns warm and vegetables pour into the market, the state purchasing prices remain the same while retail prices often drop lower than wholesale cost. The state makes up the difference. The people have cheap vegetables and the brigades still sell their produce at a good price. We supply vegetables, meat, fish, eggs and fowls the year round. Prices are low and reasonable. We are doing a good business, some 23,000 yuan per day.





A new rural store.



Buying a transistor radio.



Wang Yung-shan, deputy director of the Weishanchuang Supply and Marketing Co-operative, Tahsing County:

Before Liberation, the land here was notoriously poor. Grain output averaged 20 kilos per *mu*. In the 38 villages, there were only four or five small stores. I was apprenticed to one of them. They squeezed the peasants hard. Prices of grain were cut by half right after the harvest. After selling the fruit of a whole year's back-breaking labour the peasants had to give the bulk of their earnings to creditors, the landlords and usurers. When they reached the end of their meagre reserves the following spring, prices doubled. More and more peasants went bankrupt.

Our co-op serves the interests of the people. Our sales volume increases as production rises and life improves.

Take pig-breeding for instance. We help the production teams set up fine-breed sow farms, develop cultivation of feed crops and install feed crushers and other equipment. The number of pigs has gone up several fold, averaging 1.1 to the person for a population of 28,000. The market hogs are one fourth heavier than before.

Our co-op was organized in 1951 with 10,000 yuan. Now we have four retail stores dealing in daily necessities, tools, hardware and foodstuffs, as well as four branches and 20 retail agents all over the commune. Our fluid capital amounts to 700,000.

Vegetable stalls in the Hsitan Market.



Armymen and Civilians

Article by Hsin Chang
Photographs by Hou Chun and Hsieh Chou

IN the Taihang mountainous area, an old revolutionary base, commanders and fighters of a unit of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army have joined the local people in harnessing mountains and rivers.

Chairman Mao has said: "The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly." Following his teaching, the unit has inherited and developed the revolutionary traditions of the P.L.A. In the last several years, while completing their own tasks, they, together with commune members, have built irrigation works, reclaimed cropland, built bridges and highways

and planted trees. They regard constructing a socialist new mountainous area as their revolutionary duty.

The area has stony soil and is short of water resources. The Fangchuang commune of Hsiuwu County, Honan Province, is located at the foot of the mountains. In order to develop farm production rapidly they began building a reservoir which would contain 10 million cubic metres of water. They had to fetch gravel from a dry river bed several kilometres away to build the dam. Though every one of the commune members pitched in, they were behind schedule. The Party committee of the P.L.A. unit sent eight trucks to support

Learning from the people.



them. As a result, thousands upon thousands of cubic metres of gravel were transported to the worksite in time and the success of the project assured. When the western main channel was being dug, fighters of the unit arrived with pneumatic drills. Together with the commune members they dug tunnels and built aqueducts. Through two main channels and several dozen branches water was led from the other side of the mountain to irrigate more than 20,000 *mu* of land.

When setting up barracks, to avoid occupy-

Army trucks transport gravel to a worksite.





Constructing a reservoir.

ing any cropland, the P.L.A. unit decided to use a slope outside the village. They helped commune members open wasteland and build dams. Over 80 *mu* of cropland have been created. Rice grows in the deep mountains for the first time and the average per-*mu* output is 500 kilos.

Before Liberation, transport in this area was difficult. Daily necessities could not be brought in, or local products exported. Thanks to the leadership of the Communist Party, trains and trucks have now reached there.

But still in some remote places communications are poor because of the high mountains. The commanders and fighters have helped the local people build roads and bridges.

In the past the Taihang Mountains were barren. Following Chairman Mao's teaching: "Cover the country with trees", the P.L.A. unit planted saplings around their barracks. Moreover, they have also helped commune members collect seeds, grow saplings and clothe barren mountains with greenery. Some brought back from home leave saplings and presented

them to the brigades and the commune.

Today, "cherish the people fields", "armymen and civilians' forests", "unity ponds" and "support agriculture bridges" have appeared everywhere. These are the fruits of the joint efforts of the armymen and civilians and reflect the close relations between them. Commune members say, "In the old days, the Eighth Route Army opened up wasteland with us. Today, the P.L.A. soldiers help us improve nature. Seeing the P.L.A. soldiers, we remember the Eighth Route Army.""

Armymen and commune members create Taichai-type fields.



Digging a tunnel.



Working Hard for Socialism

—*Wang Chun-shao, Truck Driver
in the Kungchangling Iron Mine*

SINCE the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, many outstanding persons have come to the fore in the mass movement, "In industry, learn from Taching". Among them is Wang Chun-shao, truck driver in the Lingtung mine of the Kungchangling Iron Mine.

Kungchangling is one of the raw material suppliers for the Anshan company, China's largest iron and steel complex. In 1972, to meet the needs of the ever growing iron and steel industry, the mine Party committee led its work-

ers in the development of ore excavation. Production shot up rapidly. The truck team to which Wang belonged was in charge of conveying over half the ore produced in the Lingtung mine. However, transportation fell behind and large amounts of ore could not be shipped out on time.

Wang Chun-shao was very uneasy. He thought the matter over and discussed it with Tu Hsing-fa, a power shovel driver. He held that, owing to the interference and sabotage of

the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, the building of the mine had been neglected. The mine administration's 39 trucks, 3 power shovels and 7 drilling machines each stuck to their own tasks. Only 200,000 tons of ore could be hauled a month. During the Cultural Revolution, the workers discarded the revisionist line. They grasped revolution and promoted production. Following the rapid development of construction, all the drivers and operators had to be better organized and coordinated.

Wang Chun-shao, truck driver in the Kungchangling Iron Mine. He was elected deputy secretary of the mine Party committee in 1974.



Photographs by Yang Hsiu-yun

In August 1972, Wang Chun-shao went to the Party committee and proposed launching a socialist emulation campaign. He put forward his plan, "In September, one power shovel, one drilling machine and five trucks will move 250,000 tons."

His proposal was warmly received by the Party committee and the miners. An emulation team was soon formed. Wang was elected its leader.

Not long after the emulation drive started, there were 30 tons of stone heaped up on the work face, blocking the road. A night shift man worried, "In this darkness where can we get a bulldozer to remove it?" Wang Chun-shao reminded his comrades of Wang Chin-hsi, an outstanding representative of the working class. He said, "When opening the Taching Oilfield, a piece of drilling equipment more than a hundred tons in weight could not be unloaded from the train because of a shortage of cranes. Wang Chin-hsi and his colleagues dragged it by hand to the well site. They started drilling and producing oil ahead of schedule. Why can't we follow the example of the Taching people and remove the stone?" They worked for two hours and cleared the road. They handled 500 truck-loads that shift, overfulfilling their task.

Wang Chun-shao and other drivers discovered that the power shovel had to turn half a circle before it could dump a bucketful of ore into the trucks. If they drove the trucks nearer to the shovel, they thought, efficiency would be raised. Wang made a try. Although it took some trouble, the result was that loading time was cut by 35 seconds per truck. Transportation tonnage registered an increase in

September, reaching 269,000 tons.

Not satisfied with what they had achieved, Wang Chun-shao and his team made higher demands on themselves. Wang for a period of time brought a lunchbox and water bottle and worked in the mine day and night. One day in June, 1973, a rainstorm struck the Kung-changling Iron Mine. But Wang Chun-shao's team did not come back. This made Yi Pao-wen, leading cadre of the Lingtung mine, very anxious. Had an accident happened? He hurried towards the mine and saw that Wang and his comrades were working away with a will. Much moved, he said, "I've never seen

such spirit." In this way, members of the emulation team transported 2,800,000 tons of ore in 1973. They overfulfilled their annual target of 2,500,000 tons eight days ahead of time and doubled the quotas set in the mine's plan.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Wang Chun-shao and his colleagues, citing their practical achievements, debunked Lin Piao and Confucius and, at the same time, loaded still more and ran faster with greater drive for the revolution. Now a socialist emulation campaign is in full swing in the mine.



Drivers of drilling machines, power shovels and trucks coordinate closely. Here they are overhauling a power shovel.



Shanghai militia with industrial workers as the main body.



A militia detachment of Shanghai Chang-chiang Machinery Plant is welcomed to a neighbourhood committee to work together with local cadres, people's policemen and residents.

Drawings which portray the workers' miserable life in the old society, presented by the militiamen of Nanshih Bean Processing Factory in Shanghai, are exhibited in a school to educate young people.



Urban Militia of Shanghai

Photographs by Wu Hsueh-chun

SHANGHAI has a large concentration of industrial workers. In line with Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war and his teaching "whole-heartedly rely on the working class", a militia force was organized in Shanghai during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, with industrial workers as the main body under the absolute leadership of the Party.

With the concern of Chairman Mao and the Central Party Committee, the Shanghai militia has in the past few years been growing steadily. Taking the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism as the key, the militia members, tempering and reforming themselves in the storm of class struggle and the two-line struggle, have acquired high political awareness. This people's armed force has strict discipline and a strong fighting capacity. It has been playing an important role not only in defending the fruits of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, keeping socialist revolutionary order and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, but also in city management and reform, in grasping revolution and promoting production. Now the Shanghai militiamen are earnestly studying Chairman Mao's latest important instructions on the question of theory and Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their understanding of class struggle and the two-line struggle and their political awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat have been enhanced. They are determined to strengthen the construction of militia organization, maintain high vigilance and be ready at all times, together with the People's Liberation Army, militia and people throughout the country, to wipe out any enemy who dares to invade.



Anti-aircraft militiamen of the Chiangnan Shipyard earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and trenchantly criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Party organizations at various levels in Shanghai give militiamen education in class struggle and the two-line struggle. Militia members of Shanghai Railway Administrative Bureau visiting an exhibition of clay sculptures entitled "Rent Collection Courtyard", which shows how the labouring people were oppressed and exploited in the old society.





Upper left: Wang Li-chang (centre), militiaman of the railway ticket office on East Chinling Road, Shanghai, chats with a passenger and helps him solve difficulties on his journey.

Upper: Militiamen of Shanghai Marine Fishing Company and P.L.A. fighters safeguarding China's territorial waters.

Left: Militiamen of Shanghai Electric Wire and Cable Factory making guns in their spare time.





Militiamen on a front-line first-aid drill.



A tunnel warfare and street combat exercise.

On an anti-tank rocket exercise.



The Tientsin No.1 Petrochemical Works — an advanced unit in learning from Taching.

A Vigorous Force on the Petroleum

24 year old Hsing Ming-chun (left), is now a Party standing committee member of the petrochemical works.



THE Tientsin No.1 Petrochemical Works was designed and built entirely by China during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The average age of its workers is less than 20. Eighty per cent of them are graduates fresh from middle school. Before the works were inaugurated, these young people were sent to study in the Taching Oilfield, a pace-setter on China's industrial front. They received a good education there and learnt a lot. Inspired by Chairman Mao's teaching: "In industry, learn from Taching", they were determined to follow Taching's example in running their plant and strive to be like "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi, an outstanding representative of China's working class.

When the first stage of the project went into operation the young workers, together with



Pan Yi-ching (2nd right), deputy-secretary of the works' Party committee and vice-chairman of its revolutionary committee, is himself a worker. Everywhere he sets an example by his own deeds and urges young workers to be good successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Front

Article by Li Shih-yuan and Ma Hou-yi
Photographs by Ma Hou-yi

the veterans, tried their best to make it a success. Production reached designed capacity the same year. Over the past four years since its inauguration, the workers have boldly refurbished the equipment and succeeded in making 270 technical innovations. Oil processing capacity is double the designed one. Funds accumulated thus far by the petrochemical works are enough to erect three new plants of the same size.

Once the valve on the water pipe of the vacuum distillation unit froze and cracked. Young workers in the processing shop rushed to repair it. Frigid water with a pressure of several kilograms per square centimetre spurted out. Regardless of the ice condensing on their hair and clothes, they persisted for several hours and ensured normal production.

90 per cent of the workers in the asphalt-



Young worker Wang Pao-chin (left) has been transferred to new jobs several times. In each one, she has mastered the technique in a short time.



Li Yi-ju (centre) and other workers discuss how to continue the movement criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius.



Young workers in the No. 2 group of the processing shop study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and writings by Chairman Mao.

Thanks to technical innovations by workers in the processing and machine-repair workshops, production of the vacuum distillation unit now is more than twice designed capacity. Here a worker (right), a technician (centre) and a cadre are discussing how to tap latent production potential.



making section of the product blending and shipping shop are middle school students graduated in 1970. To increase production, these green hands reformed their equipment and tripled the daily output of asphalt. They fulfilled the annual plan for 1974 one hundred and five days ahead of schedule and were cited as an advanced collective in learning from Taching.

Li Yi-ju is a storeroom keeper. She studies assiduously to grasp what is new and keep in good order the more than 500 kinds of instruments, meters, and spare-parts in her charge. Whenever an instrument is needed she bring it to the workshops herself. Over the past years, she has been studying earnestly works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and writings by Chairman Mao, and has taken down 200,000 characters of notes. She was admitted to the Chinese Communist Party in 1973. When the movement criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius started, she became a tutor in political study and an activist among the worker theorists of the plant.

Tempered in revolution and production, the young workers are maturing well. Now 80 per cent of the plants' group and shift leaders are young people. Some of them have become members of the plant's Party standing committee and vice-chairmen of its revolutionary committee.

Workers, technicians and cadres of a three-in-one group in the asphalt-making section go in for technical innovations. They have raised output five times over designed capacity.



The second stage of the project under construction.



Anshunchang, where the Red Army forced a crossing of the Tatu River during its Long March.

Changes Along the Tatu



The new Luting Bridge.

Reaping rice.

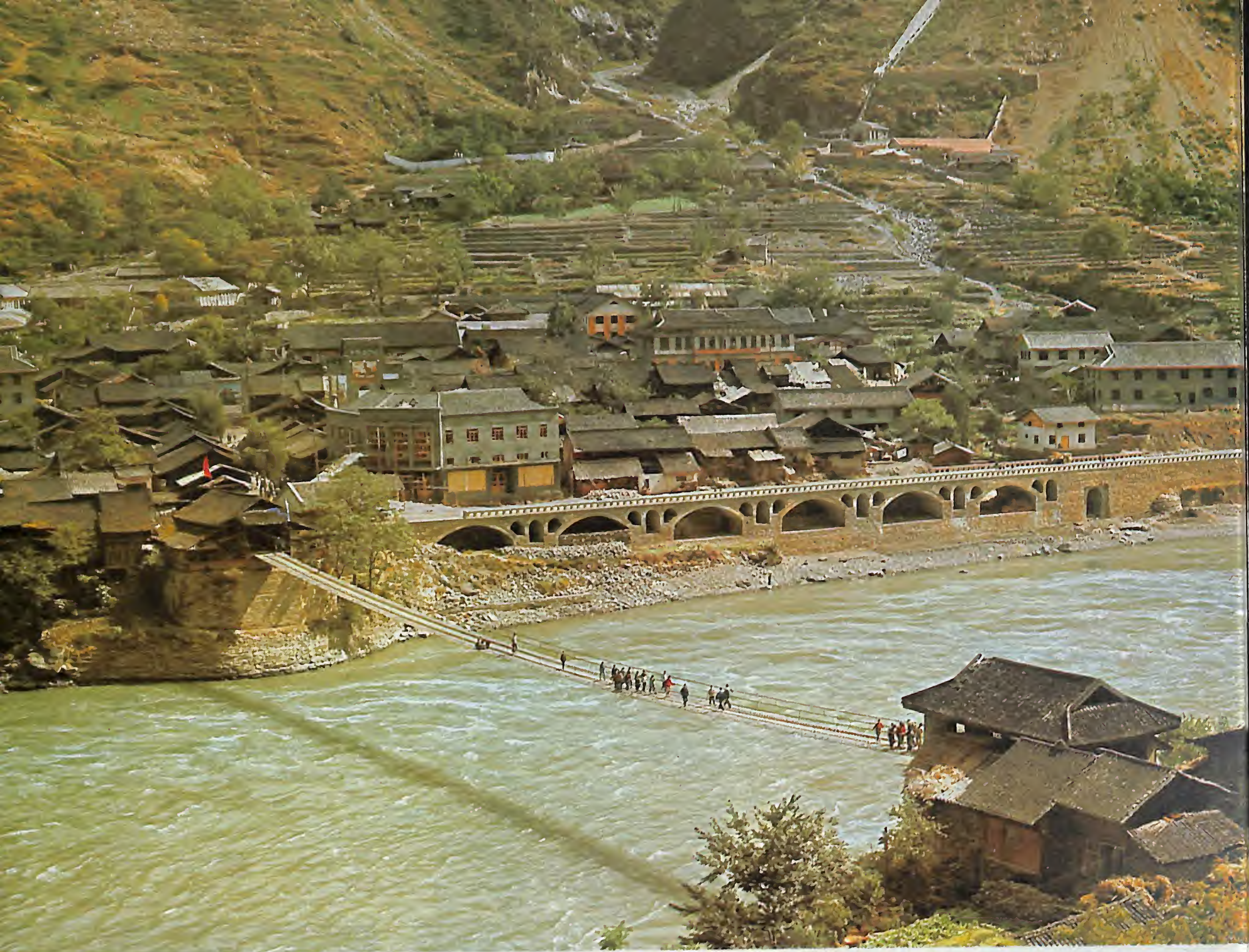


Article by Kang Yung-yuan
Photographs by Teng Yung-ching
and Chen Chih-an

THE Tatu River in west Szechuan is turbulent and swift-flowing. High mountains rise on both sides. In May 1935, after passing through the area inhabited by people of Yi nationality in Mienning, the Central Red Army led by Chairman Mao broke through the enemy's blockade and forced a crossing of the river. Chiang Kai-shek's dream of taking advantage of this natural obstacle to eliminate the Red Army burst like a bubble. The Red Army won another great victory on its Long March and advanced northward to resist the Japanese aggressors.

Situated on the south bank of the Tatu, Anshunchang, with steep cliffs behind it, has precipitous terrain. Here an advance detachment of the Red Army forced a crossing of the river and routed the enemy troops on the opposite side. Because there were only a few boats and the current was swift, after a part of the army got across, the Red Army marched in two columns, one along each bank, towards the Luting Iron-Chain Bridge.

At the time of Liberation, communication in Anshunchang was still poor and the area was desolate. Now a revolutionary committee of



Near the original Luting Bridge.

Members of the Mohsi commune, in the revolutionary spirit of the Red Army, remove stones to build fields. The Red Armymen stopped here during their Long March.



Another bumper maize harvest in Changcheng commune, Luting County. The commune's total grain output has increased five times since Liberation.





A slogan written 40 years ago by the Red Army at Mohsi.



Kerosene lamp and water-bottle used by the Red Army.



a people's commune is situated here. Enthusiastically responding to Chairman Mao's great call of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai", and displaying the revolutionary spirit of the Red Army, commune members have cultivated and improved more than 300 *mu* of land and built seven small

hydro-power stations, nine small and medium-sized dykes and dams and one hydraulic-pump station. The commune today has 23 farm machines, including tractors and diesel engines. Its total grain output is 4.7 times the post-Liberation figure.

On the opposite side of Anshunchang a new highway has been built. Starting from Shihmien County and terminating in Luting, it winds among the steep slopes, precipices and uneven narrow paths the Red Army traversed during its Long March. The Shihmien county

A workshop in the Shihmien County Filature processes silk produced locally.



The newly-built Luting Hydro-Power Station.



town, 15 kms from Anshunchang, is noted for its asbestos. Before Liberation, it was a weedy shore where a dozen families lived in scattered thatched houses. Today, it has become a rising industrial city. New buildings stand on both sides of the asphalt roads in green shade. Machines roar in the asbestos mining area. The asbestos produced here is transported to many parts of China to serve the socialist construction.

It is about 90 kms from Shihmien to the famous Luting Iron-Chain Bridge in Luting County. During the Long March, an advance detachment of the Red Army, braving enemy bullets, inched hand by hand along the slippery iron chains over the river and captured the bridge to enable our main forces to get across. Now a reinforced concrete highway bridge has been built nearby. The river is no longer a traffic obstacle.

Before Liberation, under the cruel rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries, warlords, landlords and local tyrants, all trades in the town of Luting

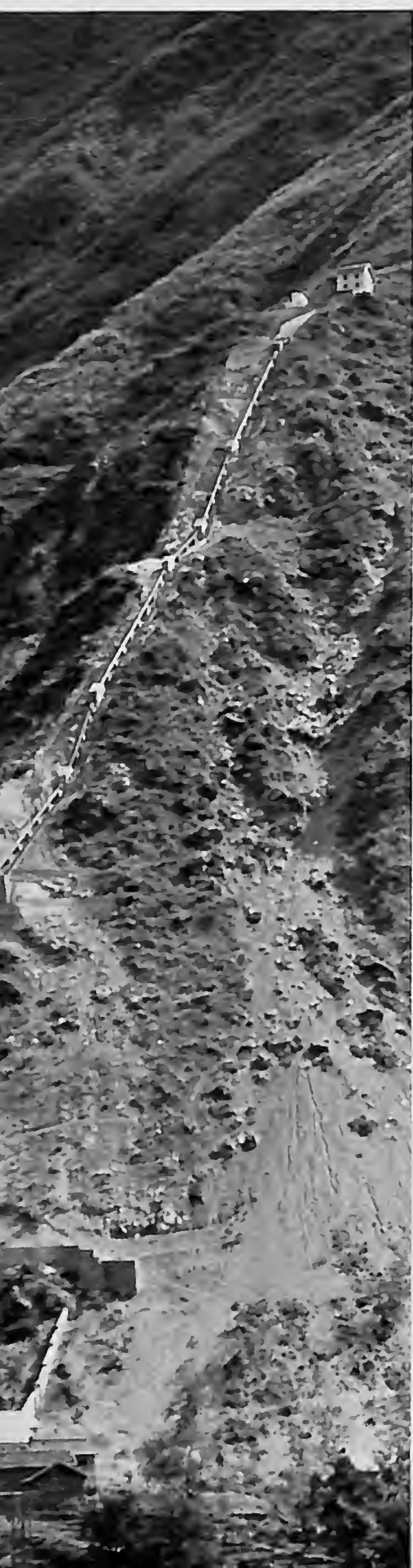
were on the decline. Its people could scarcely survive. As for industry, there were only two forges making iron nails and horseshoes. Agriculture was also backward.

After Liberation, especially since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the people of Luting under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, always bear in mind the heroic deeds and revolutionary spirit of the Red Army. They have worked hard to change the landscape of Luting. Now the county has its own industry. An agricultural machinery plant, a cement plant, a tannery, a brewery, a hydro-power station and a coal mine have been built. Its agriculture is also thriving. Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, both its industry and agriculture have developed more rapidly and the people's living conditions are continuously improving.



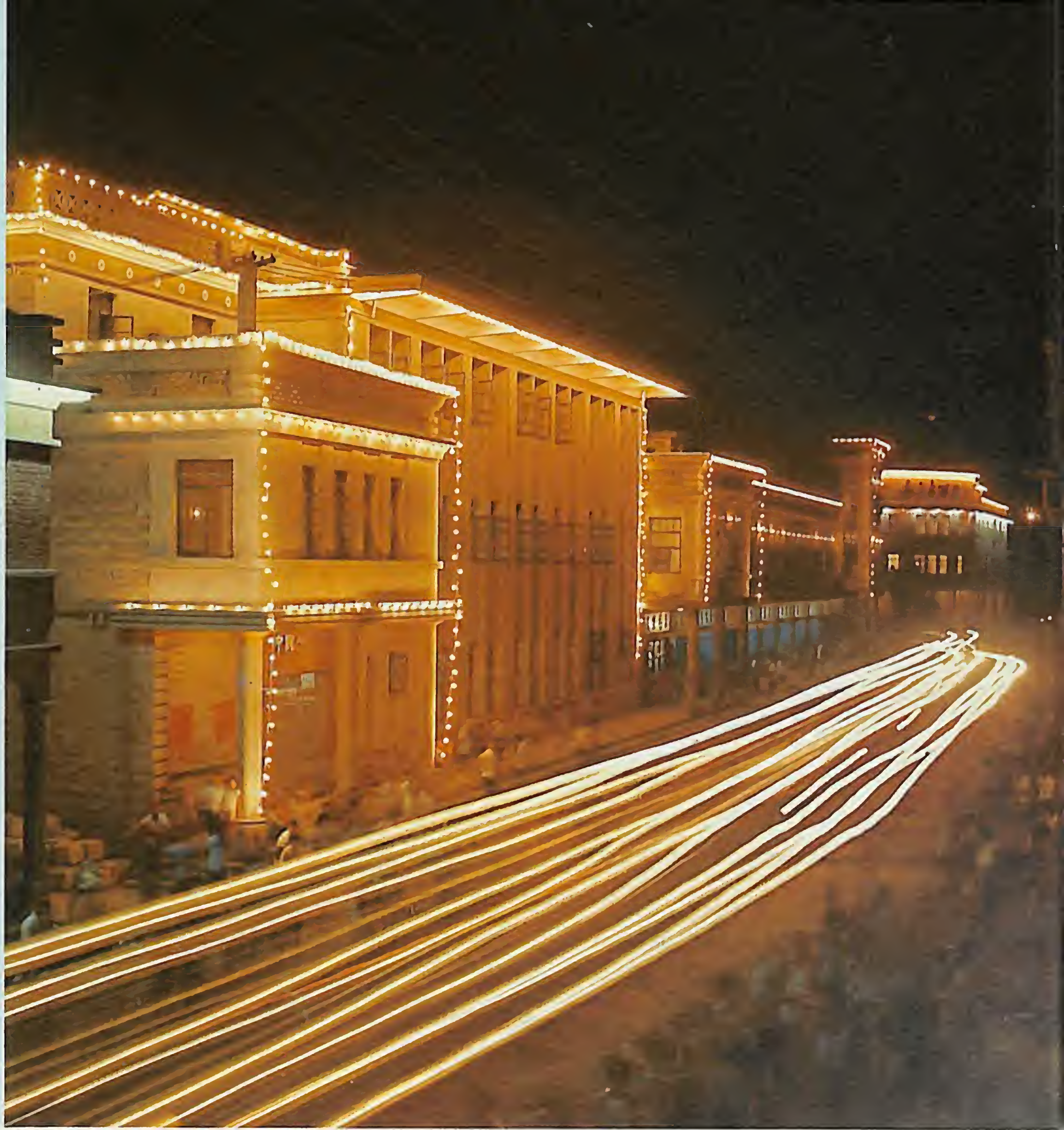
The asbestos mine developed after Liberation.

Tibetan miners in the Luting Coal Mine. It was built after Liberation.



Tungan Today

Article by Chen Sheng-ho
Photographs by Teng Shih-jung and Li Chen-ting



Tungan county town at night.

Rural scene, Tungan.



Sun-drying white fungus, a Chinese medicine.



This 800-metre aqueduct was built by the joint efforts of two brigades.



Lo Nien, team instructor of Chupa Farm, a returned overseas Chinese, always takes the lead in collective labour.



Morning in the salt fields.

Bumper rice harvest.





Weavers of Mahsiang Weaving Mill exchanging skills.

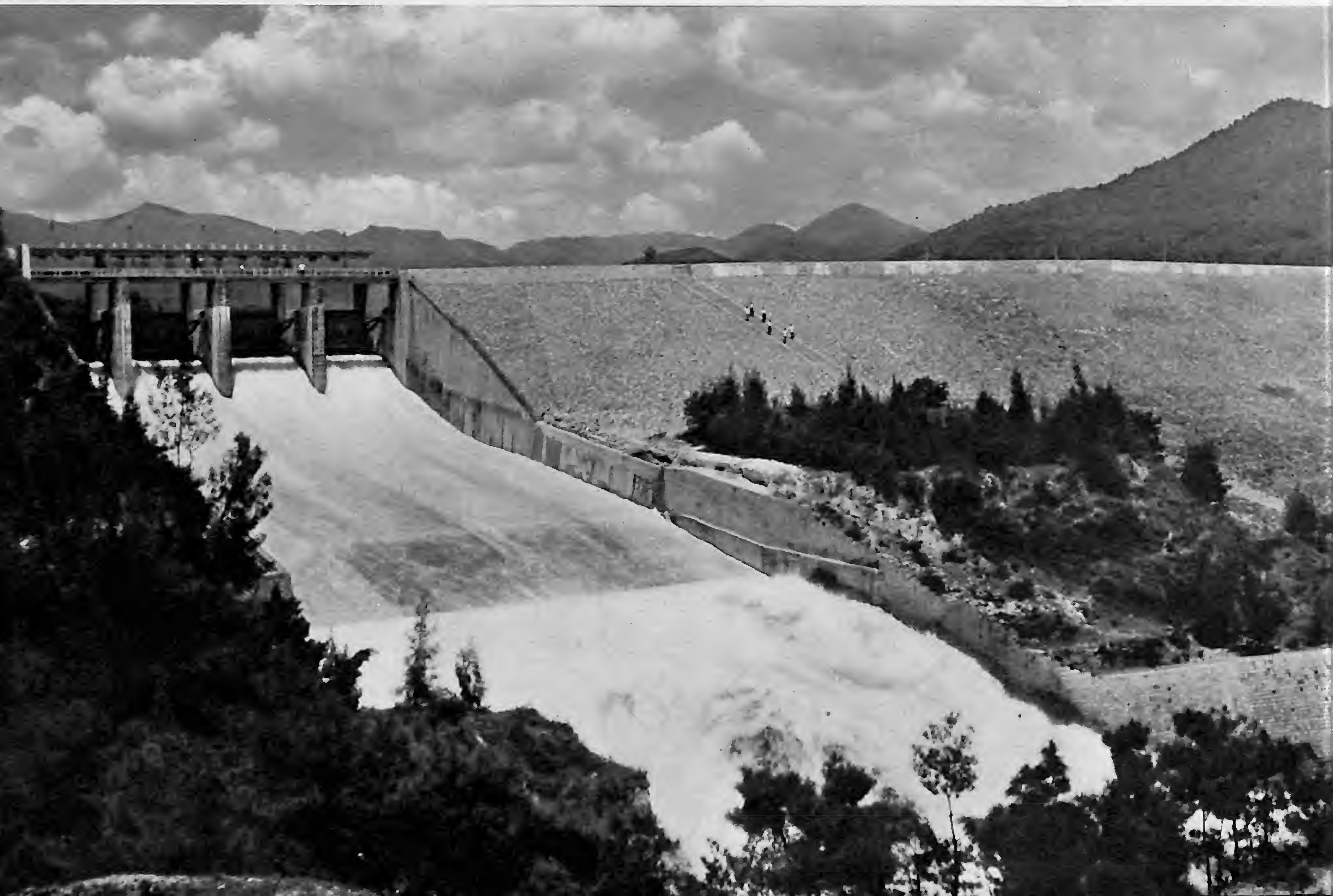
TUNGAN County, mild in climate, is a hilly area on the southeastern coast of Fukien Province.

Suffering from oppression by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in the old society, the people of Tungan lived a miserable life. This area, poor in soil and lacking in water, was hit by drought nine years out of ten. Villages and fields were abandoned and bodies of people who had died from starvation lay by the roadside. Many working people had to leave their homeland and go overseas to make a living.

Tungan County was liberated in 1949. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the people of Tungan set up agricultural producers' co-operatives, then people's communes. Since the co-op days they have fought drought. For a start, they built the Tsetsao irrigation canal and the Tinghsi Reservoir. Since the mass movement — "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" was launched in 1964, especially under the impetus of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, commune members have brought the superiority of the people's communes into full play. Relying on their own efforts, they worked hard on farmland capital construction and built more water conservancy works. Now the county boasts many water conservancy projects including reservoirs, catch basins, sluice gates, big wells and electric pumping stations, with a total storage capacity of 120 million cubic metres. Channels, totalling 1,450 kms in length, have been dug. A comprehensive irrigation network of small, medium and large projects for storage, diverting and pumping has been formed. The area under irrigation has expanded from 50,000 *mu* at the time of Liberation to 330,000 today, more than 90 per cent of the county's total cultivated land.

Afforestation in Tungan has gone forward side by side with water control. Hsiangtung is sandwiched between two mountains. Crops were

The Tinghsi Reservoir brings 180,000 *mu* of farmland under irrigation.



frequently hit by strong winds. Since the setting up of the people's communes, the Hsiangtung people, with the help of P.L.A. fighters and people from all walks of life, have planted 20 main belts of wind-breaks with a total length of 77 kms, and a 60-km auxiliary tree belt. As a result, sandstorms have been checked, and water loss and soil erosion controlled.

With more and more irrigation projects being built and an increase of farm machinery, the county's agricultural production has risen considerably. Tungan traditionally was a grain-deficient county. It has had a surplus since 1957. Starting from 1969 its average per-*mu* grain output has surpassed the targets set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development every year. In the early post-Liberation days grain per-*mu* yield was some 100 kilos and the county's total grain output was lower than 35,000 tons. The per-*mu* output for 1974 rose to 491 kilos and total output reached 125,000 tons, 3.2 times that of the early post-Liberation days and an increase of 35,000 tons compared with the figure in 1965, the year prior to the Cultural Revolution.

A diversified economy has also developed rapidly. The county provides the state with dozens of kinds of exports including dried lungan, dried oyster and white fungus.

Before Liberation the county had only a 15-kw power generator, owned by a bureaucrat-capitalist. Now the total capacity of hydro and thermal power stations is 3,700 kws. Culture, education, and medical and health care have been forging ahead. There are 11 commune- or state farm-run middle schools in addition to the three county-run; 208 primary schools run by production brigades or teams, among them 19 have junior middle school classes. Every town has a hospital and each commune a clinic with wards for in-patients. Every brigade has its own barefoot doctors and every team has health workers. Co-operative medical service has been instituted in the brigades.



Liang Chin-cheng, a returned overseas Chinese, paints in his spare time and is praised by the masses.

Production brigade members building motorized junks.



The Revolu



Li Shou-shan (Han), chairman of the county revolutionary committee, chatting with an old herdsman. He often goes among the masses and visits their families.

Iplayn, writer of this article, in discussion with Ma Lien-hua (middle, Hui), a standing committee member, and Wang Feng-hsuan (right, Han), vice-chairman of the committee. He pays great attention to the training of young cadres.



OUR county revolutionary committee was set up in June 1969, through democratic consultation and election by the people of 13 nationalities. In keeping with the principle of three-in-one combinations of the old, the middle-aged and the young, it consists of 32 members from five nationalities, of whom 18 are under the age of 35. There are workers, commune members, herdsman, government cadres, rural grassroot cadres, teachers, students and medical personnel, as well as 21 representatives of masses on various production fronts.

Our Huocheng people engage mainly in farming. Since Liberation, under the leadership of the Communist Party, we have increased output, and our livelihood has improved considerably. However, due to the interference of the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and



lutionary Committee of Our County

Article by Iplayn (Uighur), Vice-Chairman of
the Revolutionary Committee of Huocheng
County, Sinkiang
Photographs by Sun Kuei-chin

Lin Piao, our steps were much too slow.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution strengthened the Party's centralized leadership. Soon after our committee was set up, we enforced Chairman Mao's instruction: "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." We have twice organized our grassroot cadres to visit Tachai and to learn from the Tachai people. We saw with our own eyes how they were upholding the Party's basic line and the socialist orientation by criticizing capitalism and revisionism, and how they were building socialism with great enthusiasm through self-reliance and hard struggle. We were determined to follow this brilliant example. The principal members of our committee went down to the grassroots to investigate the situation there. Together with the commune members, they did excellent work in grasping revolution


and promoting production.

The No. 3 brigade of the Yichekashan commune had 4,000 *mu* of cropland. But these were separated into more than 400 plots by many old tree stumps, dry ditches, and ruined walls and mounds. Food had to be supplied by the state every year. Commune members long desired to change the situation and started levelling the land. When the cadres came, together they made a plan. They first worked shoulder to shoulder to dig out the tree stumps. It was very difficult. Each extraction needed, on the average, ten persons and a tractor working two or three days. But they did it. Thanks to their efforts, the brigade has changed rapidly. Its cropland has expanded from 4,000 to 8,000 *mu* and total grain output has increased from 200 to 2,000 tons.


Whenever our people got into a fix, our committee members were on the spot to rescue them. In 1972 when our herds were moving from winter to spring pasture, a snow storm struck. Our leading comrades immediately rushed to the scene. Through a hard battle, all the herdsmen were saved and the herds suffered only a small loss, no more than that in a normal shift.

In the five years since the founding of our committee, our total grain output has broken records three times. Commune members' income has increased 150 per cent over pre-Cultural Revolution figures.

The unity of all nationalities ensures our success. I had only two years' schooling in my childhood. At ten, I was already a herder for a landlord. Now, I worried that my lack of education would hinder my work. But the



Memet Hazm (right, Uighur), vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, discussing the county's plan for livestock-breeding with Nulahmet Kadersz (Kazakh), head of the county's livestock bureau.



Iglas (Kazakh), a standing committee member and deputy head of the county's commission of armed forces, in charge of a shooting practice.

The Revolutionary Committee of Our County

other members of various nationalities on the revolutionary committee gave me their encouragement and support. Today I am in charge of the county's agriculture and livestock-breeding. Iglas, a Kazakh standing committee member, leads our local armed forces and militia. We have also trained and promoted 408 minority cadres to leading posts at various levels. Minority cadres constitute over half of the county's total. In the No.3 brigade of Chingshui commune, where Kazakhs live in small numbers, young Kazakh Korbankiang is deputy brigade leader.

Our committee is concerned about our people's livelihood, and respects their religious beliefs and customs. Every year, the Kazakh herders move their sheep 200 kms to winter pasture. On each occasion, Li Shou-shan, chairman of our committee, goes with cadres to help the herdsman solve various problems.

Fixed and mobile schools are arranged for the children. Primary schools in the grazing areas today are four times the number existing before the Cultural Revolution. A training class for

doctors for the grazing areas has been opened in the county town. It has already trained more than 80 Kazakh barefoot doctors. Nearly every team in the grazing areas now has one. Flour, tea, corduroy, boots and other necessities for the herdsman are sent to their doors.

In our county, the people of various nationalities live in harmonious communities. When a Uighur tanner was seriously ill and needed a blood transfusion, many Han workers volunteered. When Urazbek, a Kazakh instructor of the No.1 production team, No.2 brigade of the Aksu commune, learned that some of the commune members of the Han and Hui nationalities were in want of timber to build their houses, he felled his own trees in his courtyard to help them.

Such things are common in our county. Kodehan, an old Kazakh herdsman of Red Flag commune, puts it well. "Chairman Mao has sown the seeds of unity among all nationalities," he says. "We must water them from generation to generation so that they will bear rich fruit forever."



Tohdahong Slamo and his family. This Kazakh peasant had been a farm hand to 13 landlords and rich peasants in the old society.



One of the new supply and marketing co-ops before a day's business is started.





Since the establishment of the county revolutionary committee, the flocks have rapidly expanded.



Students of a newly-built middle school in a Uighur language class.

The tractor station of the No.2 brigade of the Chingshui commune. It has four tractors and two combines. Since the founding of the county revolutionary committee, farm production has made marked progress and mechanization has been stepped up.





Wang Hung-wen, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Chiang Ching, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation on January 2 with E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), and his wife.

On January 20, Premier Chou En-lai met in a hospital with Shigeru Hori, Liberal-Democratic Member of the House of Representatives and former Minister of State of Japan, as well as Shinzo Tsubokawa and Seiichi Tagawa, Liberal-Democratic Members of the House of Representatives, and Yasuhiro Aoki, secretary of Shigeru Hori, who were accompanying him on his visit to China.

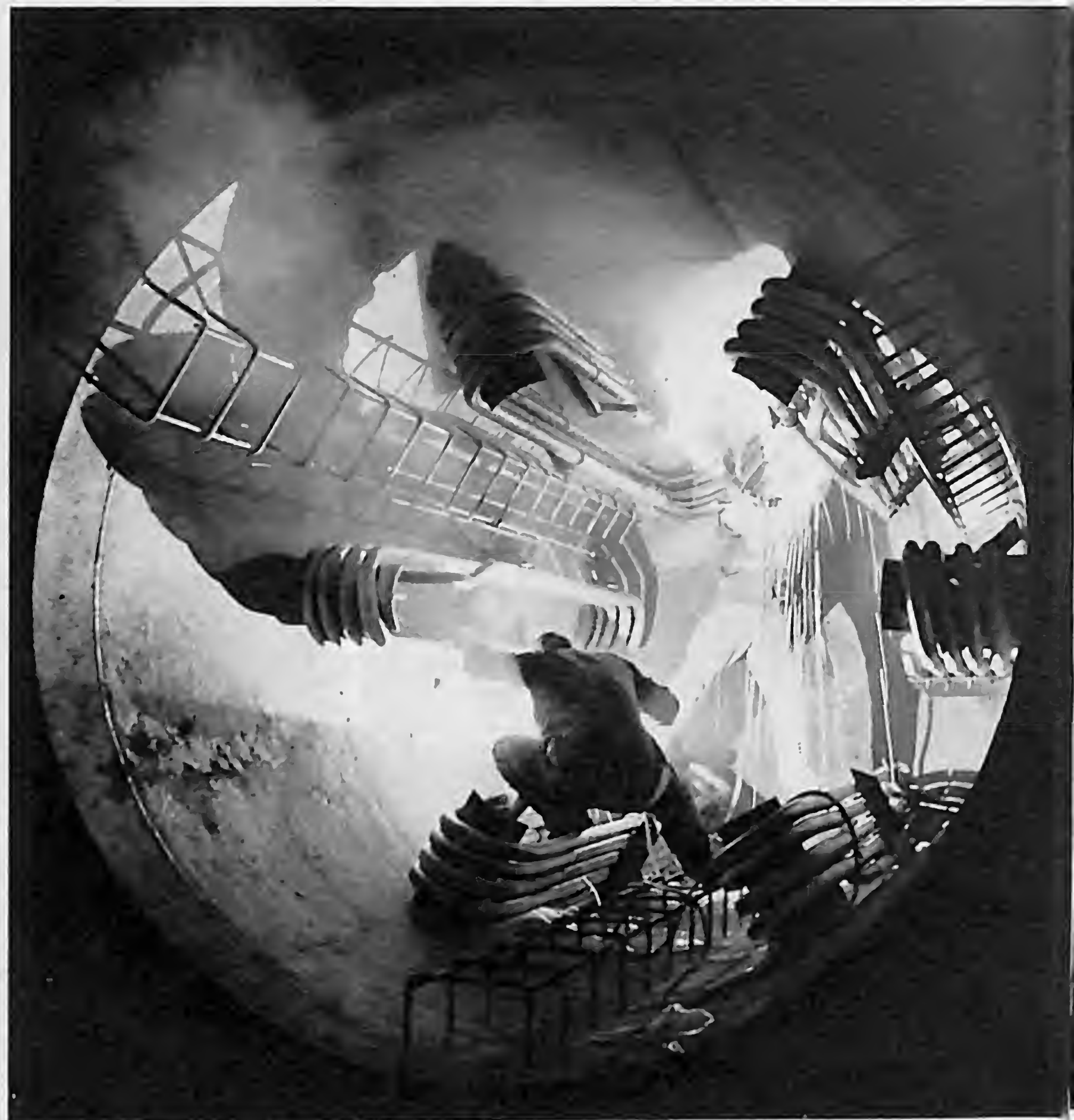


Important Events



A new iron and steel worker.
By Lu Ta

Electric welding. By Chin Ling



Photographs from Readers



Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation on January 20 with Kazimierz Mijal, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Poland.

On February 5, Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and feted all members of the Delegation of the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) led by Sigurd Allern, Chairman of the Party, with Sverre Knutsen, Secretary of the Party, as deputy leader.



The signing ceremony of an agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of the Gambia took place in Peking on February 2. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping attended the ceremony.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Gambian Minister of External Affairs Alieu Badara N'Jie signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.



Loading a railway coach on board ship.

By Kao Wei-en



Capital construction on the farmland.
By Huang Chi-hsien



A volleyball match.

Taishan County—"Home of



During a break.

TAISHAN County of Kwangtung Province is known across the land as the "Home of Volleyball".

Inspired by Chairman Mao's teaching: "Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", more and more people in the county are going in for volleyball. The county now boasts 5,360 men's and women's teams and 2,780 courts. Most of the production teams have their own playgrounds. The masses and cadres take an active part in this sport.

Popularization of the game is improving people's health and expediting revolution and production.

On a broad basis the standard of play is also being raised. The tactic of "long pass and quick attack" first adopted in Taishan has attracted attention in volleyball circles and has been widely adopted. The county men's team has achieved fine results in national tournaments. Since Liberation, Taishan County has trained more than 300 players, contributing to the development of China's physical culture and sports.

Students of the county's spare-time physical culture and sports school.



Basic training.

Volleyball''

Photographs by Huang Feng



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Chuko Liang

CHUKO Liang (A.D. 181-234) was an outstanding politician and militarist as well as a Legalist of the Three Kingdoms Period (A.D. 220-265).

It was a transitional period which saw China emerging from secessionism towards a unified country, an achievement attributed to the Legalist line pursued by the landlord reformists Tsao Tsao of Wei, Liu Pei of Shu and Sun Chuan of Wu after the Yellow Turbans peasant uprising toppled the Eastern Han Dynasty.

Chuko Liang, prime minister of the Kingdom of Shu, served Liu Pei since he was 27. He governed the state according to Legalist principles and contributed to the unification of the southwest and the development of the economy.

A native of Yishui County, Shantung Province, Chuko Liang was born of a lesser landlord family. He was orphaned and lived with his

uncle. During the warring years they kept moving from place to place. When he was 17 his uncle died. Later he settled down in a hut at the foot of Lungchung Mountain west to the town of Hsiangyang in Hupeh Province. He often compared himself to Kuan Chung, a forerunner of the Legalist school in the Spring and Autumn Period, and to Lo Yi, a famous general of the Warring States Period. He studied historical literature and followed closely the political situation all over the country and meditated on ways to achieve unification.

By the turn of the third century, Tsao Tsao had defeated Yuan Shao and other landlords and unified China's north, thus creating a situation favourable for an effective interpretation of the Legalist line.

Sun Chuan, of the middle and lower Yangtze region, was also influenced by Legalist thinking.



Chuko Liang.

He made appointments based on merit and gave emphasis to agriculture and the building of a strong army.

Liu Pei longed to unify the country but suffered one defeat after another for 20 years owing to the lack of a correct guiding line and sought refuge in different places. He was badly in need of someone to help him build a base area.

In A.D. 207 he heard of Chuko Liang. He called on him three times to seek his advice. On his third visit, Chuko Liang made a deep analysis of the prevailing situation politically, economically, militarily and geographically, and provided Liu Pei with a line of unification and related policies. It was not advisable, he said, to come into direct confrontation with Tsao Tsao at the present moment. As to Sun Chuan, it was best to ally with him. Then Chuko Liang proposed first to take Chingchow (mostly overlapping with Hupeh and Hunan Provinces) and Yichow (mostly in Szechuan Province) whose

Liu Pei meets Chuko Liang at Lungchung.



Works of Chuko Liang reprinted during the movement criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius.



rulers pursued a Confucianist line. With these as a base, Liu Pei could reform the government, achieve a good-neighbourly relation with minority people and ally with Sun Chuan. When the situation became favourable, Tsao Tsao could be attacked front and rear and Liu Pei could take the central land and reunify the country.

Liu Pei was in full agreement with Chuko Liang who left Lungchung and became Liu's right-hand man, taking into his hands military and civil power. His alliance with Sun Chuan enabled him to win a major battle and occupy Chingchow.

In A.D. 214 Chuko Liang commanded a navy which sailed up the Yangtze and joined forces with Liu Pei and besieged Chengtu. They took Yichow and established the Kingdom of Shu.

In his administration of Shu, Chuko Liang followed strictly the Legalist line and was successful in the political, economic, military and other fields. The aristocrat landlords at that time were frenziedly expanding their economic forces and engaging in secessionist activities. They worshipped Confucius. Chuko Liang hit hard at the high aristocrats with his principle of "rule by law" and quelled a landlord rebellion.

He was strict about reward and punishment and set a good example in observing the law. His subordinates feared but revered him and dared not break the law.

In accordance with the Legalist line, Chuko Liang gave out posts on grounds of merit, never on grounds of personal favour. Many able young people were promoted to high posts without regard to seniority. When some Confucianists voiced open protests, they were severely reprimanded and punished.

Like his Legalist predecessors, Chuko Liang paid much attention to building a prosperous agriculture and a strong army. He reduced agricultural taxes and encouraged soldiers to



Sailing towards Yichow.

till the land between battles. He treasured water conservancy works and assigned an official to supervise the Tukiangyen project, built by the state of Chin. Wasteland was reclaimed and grain stores were filled to overflowing to supply the needs of the army.

In military affairs, Chuko Liang laid much emphasis on training and discipline. He stressed the importance of investigation and study and topographical survey. He was meticulous about equipment and battle formations, and devised a transport vehicle and a crossbow.

Chuko Liang maintained the traditional relations between the minority people and the Hans and secured co-operation from the minority leaders. With a stabilized rear, he launched six expeditions against Wei in the north. However, the odds were overwhelmingly against him and his policy towards Wu was interfered with, and he could not achieve his aim.

He was highly aware of the need to learn from the past. When discussing with Liu Pei the rights and wrongs of the Han Dynasty, he

commended the early Western Han when the Legalist line dominated and regretted the later Eastern Han when the Confucian line prevailed. In his later years, he copied works by Shen Puhai, Han Fei and other Legalists to propagate their ideas.

He appreciated personal efforts. Changes in the human world, he contended, were never due to the mandate of Heaven. Knowledge and talent were not born but acquired through hard study. This was a flat refutation of the Confucianist theory of "Heaven's will".

Chuko Liang was however essentially a statesman of the landlord class. Under the historical conditions of the time he was unable to rid himself of the influence of orthodox Confucianism. But all through his life he persisted in the Legalist line and struggled against the decadent forces of the Confucian school. His political, economic and military achievements were in compliance with the trends towards unification and social development.

(Drawings by Fan Tseng)



The A.D. 1596 edition of the *History of the Three Kingdoms*. One of the chapters, written by the Tsin historian Chen Shou, deals with the life of Chuko Liang.



A temple in memory of Chuko Liang at Chengtu, Szechuan Province.

A Visit to the Congo

Article and photographs by Chien Hao

THE Chinese Journalists Delegation flew over the Eurasian land mass for two days and arrived in Brazzaville, the capital of the People's Republic of the Congo, in the early

morning of November 18, 1974, for a friendly visit.

In Brazzaville, people in colourful national costumes bustled in streets lined with luxu-

riant tropical trees and beautiful flowers. The Congolese people have a revolutionary tradition of opposing imperialism. In the heart of the capital, murals put up in 1970 trace the life of the African people in this beautiful and rich continent and expose the colonialists' cruel national oppression, their plunder of African wealth and destruction of African culture since their intrusion. In powerful strokes, they also portray the Congolese and the African people's heroic struggle against the aggressors with swords and spears. The upper section depicts how the Congolese people have developed their national economy and culture and built their country through hard work since independence.

The Congo is crossed by the Equator. Full sunshine, abundant precipitation and fertile soil provide favourable conditions for agriculture.

However as a result of a single-crop economy imposed by the colonialists, the Congo was deficient in grain and vast stretches of tillable land were left unreclaimed. It has been promoting diversified farm production only since independence. The Congolese Party of Labour at an agricultural meeting last year put forward a three-year plan stressing the development of agriculture. Model farms have been set up in various districts to cultivate fine seed strains. Peasants are organized to visit these farms and learn agricultural techniques. In some places



Logs waiting for shipment at Pointe-Noire.

A port under the administration of the Congo Communication and Transport Bureau.



A passenger and freight steamer built by a small shipyard in the Congo.





A street in Brazzaville.

A middle school.



Maternity department of the Makele-kele Medical Centre.





Part of the murals in a street in Brazzaville.

A Visit to the Congo

river water is being diverted to irrigate paddy fields. Stock farms have been set up to develop animal husbandry. Vegetable production is also being promoted in the city's suburbs.

In order to safeguard state sovereignty and develop the national economy, the Congolese Government has taken control of some foreign companies and nationalized electricity, communications and harbours. Pointe-Noire, an Atlantic port, and the Congo-Ocean Railway were also nationalized in 1969.

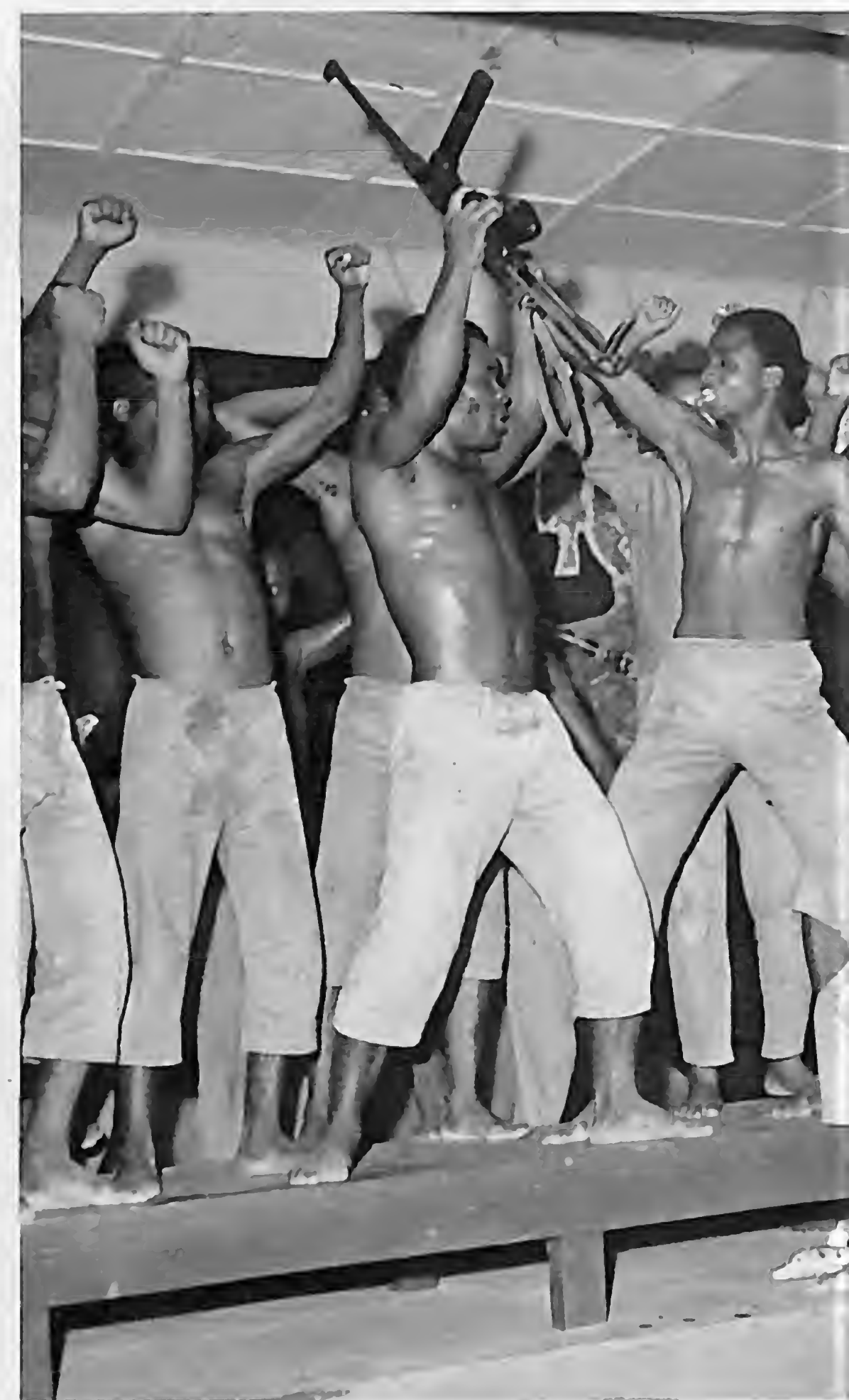
The Congo abounds in timber. Its annual output reaches 650,000 cubic metres. Forests occupy over half the country. The Congolese Government nationalized them in 1969, took over foreign forest concessions, and instituted measures for protecting all timberland.

National industry is developing. There are

more than 90 factories and enterprises in the Congo today, including sugar refineries, rolling stock repair and assembly plants, textile mills, cement works, smoked fish factories and pharmaceutical plants. The corps of native technical personnel is growing steadily.

The Chinese Journalists Delegation visited factories and farms and the famous port of Pointe-Noire during their stay in the Congo. They also made friends with their Congolese counterparts. They were accorded a warm welcome by the Congolese people wherever they went.

The peoples of China and the Congo had similar experiences in the past. Today they are confronted with the common task of opposing imperialism. The friendship of our two peoples, cemented in struggle, will continue to develop.

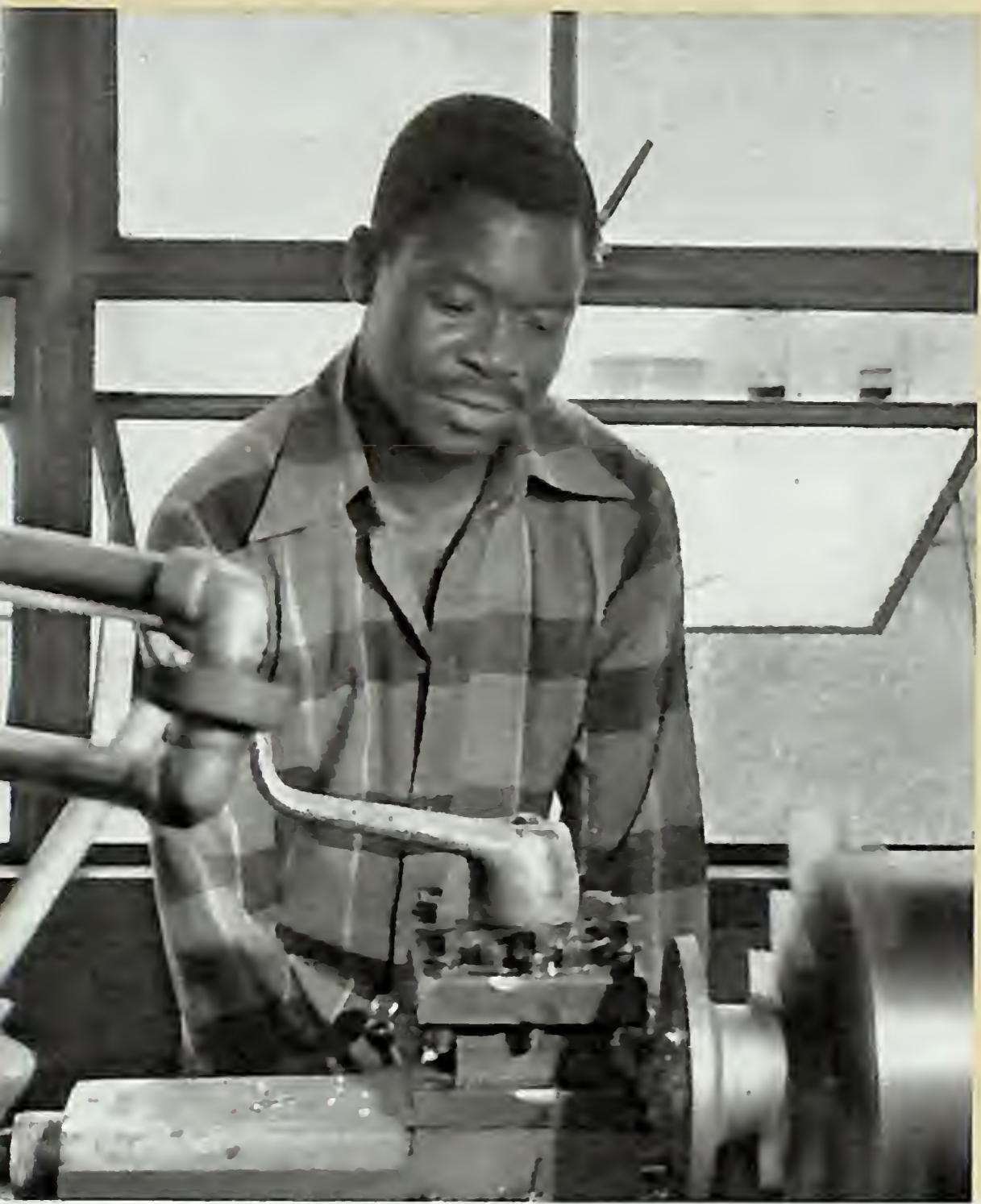




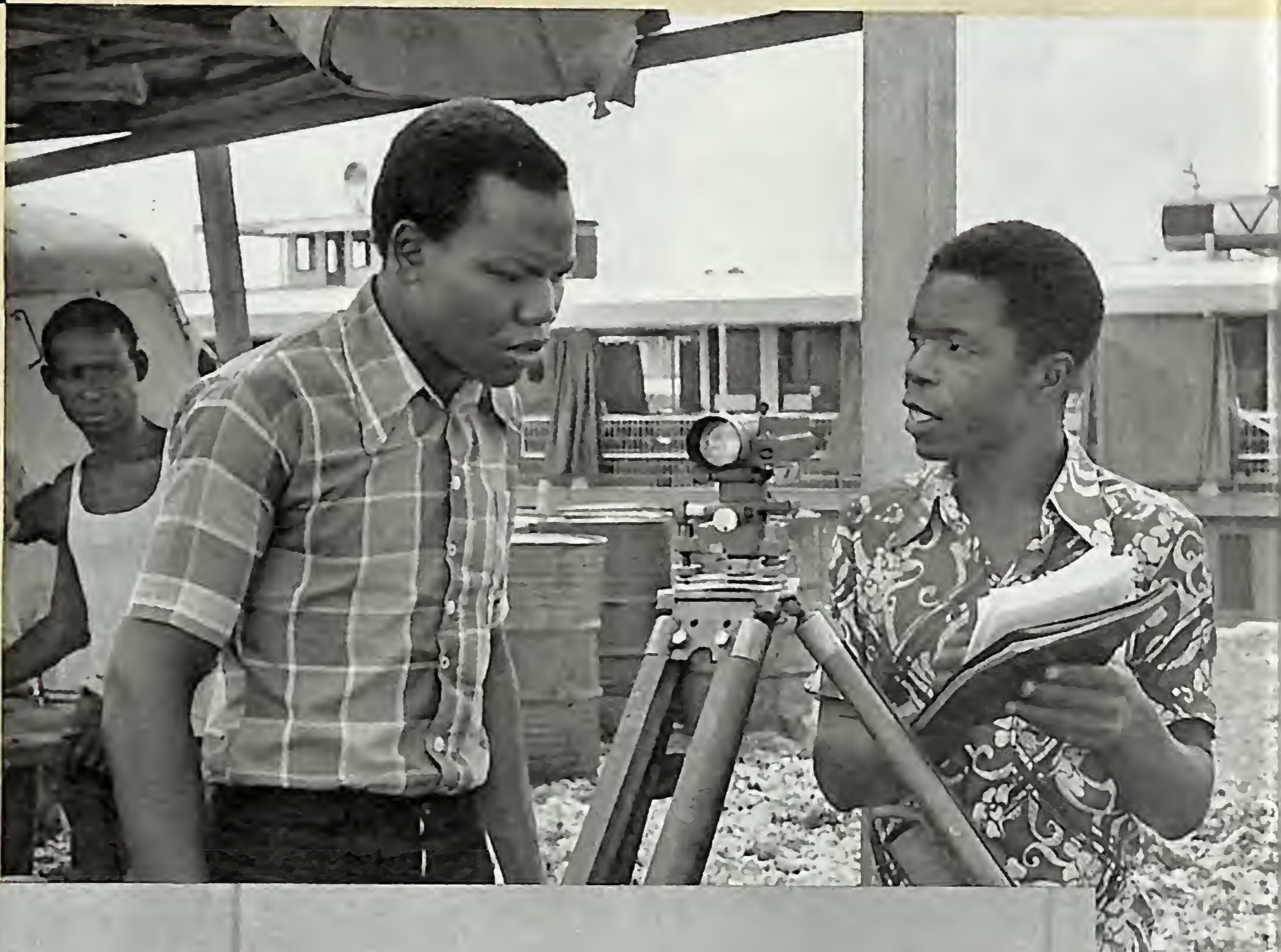
An engine driver.



A ship builder.



A lathe turner.



Surveying.

A scene from *The Patriots*, a play performed by a Congolese theatrical group. The dockers of Bissau Harbour go on a general strike in 1959. Unarmed, they are bloodily suppressed by the Portuguese colonialists. Driven beyond the limits of their endurance, the workers take up arms and wage a vigorous struggle.



Chinese and Congolese medical personnel giving acupuncture therapy.



Giant ape's lower jawbone.

The Giant Ape

Article by Woo Ju-kang

ZOOLOGICALLY speaking, men, apes and monkeys are of the same order, the primates. The giant ape (*Gigantopithecus*), the largest of this order, is estimated to be reaching two metres high and weighing 200-300 kilos.

It was first represented by a large primate tooth and identified in 1935 by G.H.R. von

Koenigswald, a Dutch palaeontologist in a large collection of fossil animal teeth in a Chinese medicinal shop. A certain anthropologist considered that the tooth has obvious human characteristics and suggested calling the giant ape the "giant man". He maintained that he was the linear ancestor of the Java Man and the Peking Man. Anthropologists the world over differed in their opinion as to whether this giant was a man or an ape. At that time nothing was known of its geological era, range of distribution or process of evolution.

Since 1956, Chinese scientific workers and the masses of people have discovered in the counties of Tahsin, Wuming and Liucheng of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region fossils of the lower jawbone of three giant apes, over 1,000 isolated teeth, and a great number of associated mammal remains. It has been ascertained that the geological era of the Liucheng giant ape was Early Pleistocene (three to one million years ago).



Fossils of associated animals. From left: 1. Molar tooth of the *Stegodon preorientalis*, a species of primitive stegodont elephant. 2. Molar tooth of the *Gomphotherium serridentoides*, a species of primitive trilophodont elephant. 3. Lower jawbone of the *Hyaena licenti*, Licent's striped hyaena. 4. Lower jawbone of the *Ailuropoda microta*, small species of the giant panda.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution over 200 teeth of the giant ape were found in Chienshih County, Hupeh Province, and Pama County, the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. This gives us a better understanding of the range of distribution of the giant ape. The teeth are bigger than those found in Liucheng and belonged to Middle Pleistocene (one million to 100,000 years ago).

As is known, a giant ape's lower jawbone was discovered in India in 1967. This is the only place outside of China where fossils of the giant ape have been found. Its date is some 10 million years ago.

The new finds have deepened our knowledge of the giant ape. Judging from its massive body, it was impossible for it to have lived in trees. The associated animals tell us that it lived not on extensive grasslands but in forest glades. The high rate of decay in its teeth, reaching nine per cent, leads to the conclusion that the giant ape probably ate many kinds of food, mostly plants rich in carbohydrate. As its body was growing it needed more nutrition. When living conditions changed drastically it was unable to adapt itself to the new environment and perished.

The giant ape was in all probability an ape. But whether an ape or human, it is an extinct side-branch of either lineage. Living between the Pliocene and the Middle Pleistocene (some 12 million to 100,000 years ago), it ranged from the subcontinent of southern Asia to Kwangsi and Hupeh in China's south.



Excavation site of giant ape fossils at Pulali Mountain in Wuming County, Kwangsi.



Unearthing a giant ape's lower jawbone at Liucheng County, Kwangsi.

CONTENTS

Technicians and workers studying radio-controlled casting in Shanghai.	Army-men and Civilians	10	Important Events	34
Photograph by Mo Ping-chun	Working Hard for Socialism		Photographs from Readers	35
Front Cover	— Wang Chun-shao, Truck Driver in the Kungchangling Iron Mine	12	Taishan County — "Home of Volleyball"	36
The Shanghai Scientific and Technical Station	Urban Militia of Shanghai	14	Chuko Liang	38
Inside Front Cover	A Vigorous Force on the Petroleum Front	18	A Visit to the Congo	40
44 Peking's Market	Changes Along the Tatu	22	The Giant Ape	44
	Tungan Today	26	Miscellaneous	Inside Back Cover
	The Revolutionary Committee of Our County	30	New landscape in northern Kiangsu.	
			Photograph by Wang Teh-ying	Back Cover

Scientific Experiment

Sweet Potato Output Raised

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, commune members of Jenho brigade, Red Flag commune, in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, thoroughly repudiated the "theory of genius" and the "mandate of Heaven". Following Tachai's

example of self-reliance and hard struggle, they have raised their sweet potato experiments started in 1958 to a new level.

Through repeated trials they have developed a method to increase output, which includes deep ploughing, soil improvement, application of fertilizer, strain selection, breeding of shoots, early and vertical transplantation, topping, airing of the vine and removal of hair-roots.

In 1974, a single plant yielded 120.5 kilos. Per-mu output on 82.39 mu was 3,313 kilos, 18.75 mu of which averaged 5,885 kilos.



A New Milling Machine

A numerical-controlled milling machine has recently been made in Tsinghua University by a three-in-one group consisting of worker-students, workers of the school-run factory and members of the faculty. The worker-students came from Peking's factories where most of them had worked for over ten years. In accordance with the needs of socialist construction and the educational revolution, and working under the guidance of teachers and workers, they finished the design in only four months and produced a prototype. The new machine can work on pieces with complicated curves.

Educational Revolution

A Rural Sports Meet

A sports meet is held annually by the commune members of Golden Star brigade, Pingan commune, Shulan County, Kirin Province.

Mass sports were started here in 1955. Guided by the principle of physical culture serving proletarian

politics and agriculture, seven out of ten members take part in team sports. They have improved their health and at the same time raised agricultural production.



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